

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently fitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the late and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

BOMBAY SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them in the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

LEMON SQUASH

GINGER ALE

RASPBERRYADE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

BIRTH.

At 83 Quai du France, Shanghai, on the 21st instant, Mrs. GEORGE MCBAIN, of a son.

DEATHS.

Accidentally drowned in the Shanghai Harbour, on the 23rd April, 1893, WILLIAM BAXENDALE, late master of *S.S. Keweenaw*, aged 44 years.

Accidentally drowned in the Shanghai Harbour, on the 23rd April, 1893, EDWIN JAMES, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Mitchell, of Southampton, England, aged 14 years and 7 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

THE WATER SYSTEM.

Now that the rainy season seems to have commenced in earnest, there is no longer any immediate cause for anxiety or fear of a water famine, this year; for presumably as soon as our magnificent storage reservoirs are filled to a reasonable height the full supply will be turned on again, and the immense inconvenience and serious trouble which has been caused during the last few weeks will cease—for the present. But the danger still exists, a danger which Mr. PRICE, formerly Surveyor General of this Colony, said never could exist since the expensive Taitam waterworks were completed. The actual experience of the last three years in Hongkong has given Price the lie direct. He may have been a most capable man, trustworthy and honorable—"so are they all, all honorable men!"—but the fact remains that he, said the Colony practically never could run short of water, whereas here we are in 1893, as in 1891, reduced to the miserable extremities of a downright famine. In the old days of town wells and doubtful brooks we sometimes ran nearly as short of water as now; but then we had not the privilege of paying millions of dollars for installation and upkeep, salaries and contingencies. Now, with all the expense, we have an able Director of Public Works publicly

stating in his report that his predecessor's golden prospect was an utter sham, that our water supply is lamentably inadequate, and that it is only possible to turn on the water three hours out of the twenty-four; but can the Director's immediate subordinates be classed as qualified men? Is there no "system" in vogue of turning on water in favored centres, and of cutting it off in others not basking in the light of their approval? We have a short service, resulting in total stoppage in many places, where apparently the three hours are not sufficient to force the water through the pipes; we have untold distress among the Chinese and others, who are so often lauded as "peaceful and quiet, citizens"—fools that they are to remain so quiet when their money is taken from them with absolutely no return! Will Mr. COOPER inquire into the respective quantities which are supplied to various communities during those three hours?

Does the fault lie there, and if so, what is to be the remedy? Water we must have, in a colony which has been in past years devastated by fearful epidemics, and might at any time be isolated by war and thrown entirely on its own resources; and which must increase its requirements daily if population, manufactures, trade and the life of the port are not to be starved out. Without stopping to blame men for the follies or frauds of the past, without enquiring who was responsible for the defective work, or who got most of the ratepayers' money through the waterworks scheme, we must at the earliest possible moment and at any cost perfect our water supply. We must not be satisfied to cut our coat according to our cloth, but get cloth big enough for the coat we require; and if funds are lacking, stop some other colossal expense—salaries, or military contribution, or something—anything, so that we get water enough for our wants. And first we ought to find out carefully what our wants amount to. It has been stated often that many consumers waste water, or at any rate use it more freely than they would if they had to pay by quantity. This we know to be true to a great extent; the wasteful practice followed by house servants and tolerated by householders, of sluicing floors and verandahs by means of whole cataracts, instead of washing as in civilised countries, is responsible for much of the excessive consumption. Other details might be enumerated, but need not be discussed, for the reason that in all cases the remedy is so simple—enforce payment by quantity, as the Gas Company does. It is only fair; and it provides at once complete machinery for tracing every gallon of water from the reservoir to the point of consumption. A meter at Taitam would show whether the whole contents of the reservoir passed through the tunnel only, or whether any escaped through the dam; and a meter at the Bowen Road tunnel-mouth ought to settle definitely (if the question ever again arises) whether there is any leak in the tunnel; and other meters at all the principal distributing points would answer similar purposes. If there could be a meter for every tap (which would of course mean great initial expense, but would also mean a perfect system) the total outflow from Taitam should balance with the totalised meter returns, and every consumer's requirements be gauged and paid for. If the cost of this complete system be thought too much, it would be cheaper to have one meter for every ward of the town, or one for every thousand taps, or every hundred, or on some such regular scale. It would then be easy to ascertain whether the total requirements are greater than the minimum supply, and the consumption could be limited for every tap at a day's notice, on the first symptom of supply being less than demand, instead of going full speed ahead and then pulling up with a sudden jerk, as has been done hitherto, with such excessively unpleasant results. In fact they have been not only unpleasant, but disastrous peculiarly; for many house-owners have lost good tenants, especially about Staunton Street, simply because they cannot get a drop of water even in the three hours when the water is turned on in the City. This statement, which we have repeated often, is no mere *canard* or exaggeration; it is officially on record that a formal complaint was sent in to Mr. COOPER, who deputed a waterman to investigate, with much other result than a stolid *non possumus*—presumably the service pipes were so faulty that the flow, once stopped, could not go on again in three hours. As a curious contrast, a number of hongs on the Praya were flooded out for some weeks lately, with waste water from some leak. From our own experience, in the past week, we have found that not a drop of water waste be had on Pedder's Hill any time in the 24 hours, while on higher levels as well as lower there was a good supply from 7 to 10 a.m. Even now, so little faith can be placed in the waterworks for which we pay so much, that the Chinese domestics have, like the Shunamite woman whose curse of oil was blessed by the prophet, had to requisition every old tub in the neighbourhood, old hats and boots, kerosene cans, job lots of "pottery" which if not handsome is very ancient" as Governor ROBINSON nearly said—in order to catch the gentle rain from Heaven, for which we never paid a million dollars, nor supported a costly staff of lazy incapables to turn it off 24 hours a day and fail to turn it on again the other three!

Of course, if people patiently persist in stamping up their hard-earned coin for water which they cannot get, that is their business, "not ours." They have an undeniable claim for rebate equal to the amount of money they have to spend on coolie hire to get water elsewhere; but if they do not enforce their claim, that does not affect anybody else. What does affect everybody in the Colony, including His Excellency the Governor and every individual member of the Gubernatorial

family, down to the chair-coolie's newest baby, is that a water famine may mean an epidemic. Old residents—not necessarily old, indeed, for ten years would be more than sufficient—hardly need to be reminded what epidemics have done in Hongkong.

The most casual visitor to the "prettiest burial ground in the world" cannot fail to notice the mournful monuments of past plagues, which killed their thousands. The millennium has not yet arrived; every small brings news of towns in Japan devastated by pestilence; Malacca is slowly recovering from a cholera epidemic which carried off the highest judicial dignitary of the Straits; small-pox, typhoid, cholera, are all about us, appearing now and then in our midst, to remind us that our community may any day be decimated. Yet we continue to live in a fool's paradise—"It is sure to rain soon—it is raining now; why raise a scare?" We desire no scare; all we want is what we have paid for. We have paid for a water service which was to be well ahead of our requirements; now we find it is not so, it is not even sufficient, and we want to make it at least permanently adequate. If Taitam reservoir is not big enough, enlarge it. There is a large valley, now used only for an overflow channel, which might easily be dammed so as to double the capacity of the reservoir. A correspondent "O.M.A." sends us a plan, with sketch map, which we regret our inability to reproduce, but which we would be glad to show to any person who is not so well acquainted with the place as to grasp the idea at once. Whenever there is a very heavy rainfall (which occurs two or three or half-a-dozen times a year in Hongkong) millions of gallons run off and are lost through this overflow. The Taitam Valley is double-headed; only one half is dammed, and the other half, separated from the reservoir by the land on which the caretaker's cottage is built, could just as easily be built up and connected, say by a culvert under the road leading to Hongkong, or by a simple deepening of the present overflow channel. We give the idea for what it is worth; if the consumption of water can be conveniently reduced below the present supply, there is no need of further storage; but either one way or the other, some improvement must be made soon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Redpole* arrived at Shanghai from Fuchow on the 23rd inst.

Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over "the Hongkong stony-broker" until a future date.

On the morning of the 19th April two natives were crushed to death at Haiphong by the steamer *Castor* being driven aground at the bank of the river in a strong breeze.

In proportion to their numbers, the Jews supply about a dozen times as many great evils and distresses as the Gentiles. Which fact would seem to prove that the Jew acts whilst the Gentile only feels.

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* which sailed from Yokohama on the 15th inst. arrived at Tacoma on the 27th, all well.

The Post Office authorities inform us that in consequence of the P. & O. steamer *Oriental* having left Singapore about a week ahead of her schedule date, the Marine Officer has raised her, and the mail will therefore arrive here unsorted.

In a recent *Review of Reviews* Stead characterizes a Chinese-opium-smoking, which has appeared in the *Idler* magazine as "a detectable and disgusting tale, which has no right to be published in the English language." This is pretty "steep" for the author of "Modern Babylon" and Dilke's biography.

Yet another indication of the enterprise of Messrs. A. E. Skeels and Co., auctioneers and valuers, at their large sale held this afternoon was the *Idler* magazine as "a detectable and disgusting tale, which has no right to be published in the English language." This is pretty "steep" for the author of "Modern Babylon" and Dilke's biography.

Yester evening of the enterprise of

Mr. COOPER, in charge of the local agency of U.P. & Co., in charge of the local agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was arrested at Phu Lang-chou on Tuesday (18th April) and brought to Haiphong in custody of the police.

In the waterworks for which we pay so much, that the Chinese domestics have, like the Shunamite woman whose curse of oil was blessed by the prophet, had to requisition every old tub in the neighbourhood, old hats and boots, kerosene cans, job lots of "pottery" which if not handsome is very ancient" as Governor ROBINSON nearly said—in order to catch the gentle rain from Heaven, for which we never paid a million dollars, nor supported a costly staff of lazy incapables to turn it off 24 hours a day and fail to turn it on again the other three!

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HE—Did you ever fancy you'd like to hear the man in the moon talk? She—Yes, if it were the man in the honeymoon.

TWO barristers, M.A.'s, are employed at a fashionable circulating library, in one of the Australian cities. Salary—£1 per week each!

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Marta Valeria* left Kobe for this port at 6 a.m. to-day.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 1.30 p.m.

THE N. C. Daily News learns that the *Shengao* has received a special telegram from Nanking announcing the suicide by poison, in prison, of the notorious Li Hung, the *KaoLo Hui* chief. On hearing the news of his death his wife and confidante determined not to outlive him, and both committed suicide.

A TYPE of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force. The reservoir containing the gas is provided with a valve which is momentally opened by the blow of the hammer when the latter is released by the pulling of the trigger, thereby allowing a portion of the contents of the reservoir to escape into the barrel of the gun and force the projectile therefrom.

In the Birmingham Daily Gazette of the 10th ult. is an article on "French Policy in Siam," from the pen of Capt. A. J. Loftus, formerly Hydrographer to the King of Siam. In speaking of the "tricky designs" of France the writer says that country is certainly suffering from mischievous ideas, and her stamping of the *China Navigation Co.* steamer *Changsha*, Capt. J. E. Williams, from Sydney April 8th, via ports of call, arrived in harbour this afternoon. For the subjunctive telegrams we are indebted to our Australian exchanges:—

London, 29th April, 1893.

The tanks are now, we believe, nearly finished,

so that it is too late to alter. There is only

one remedy, which will come soon enough;

but when it does, we rely on the Cosmopolitan

Dock people (Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.)

PROFESSOR HIRTH of the I.W.C. has been appointed Commissioner at Changkien, and is to succeed Mr. Schjöln.

Mr. "Pusjom" Becher returned to Bangkok, from the interior, on the 18th instant, and is described by a local paper as ambling "expert." Wonder if the writer was innocent of the perpetration of the joke?

MELBOURNE Argus on the efforts of American shownmen to induce "Tummy" of Wales to be shown at Chicago Fair:—"Even a people which has legislated itself into a dull, dead, blank level of nobodies, and settled itself in that condition by the most stringent of precautions, will in its heart yearn for the sight of something rare and brilliant."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

KEROSINE TANKS.

To the EDITOR of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir—Will you kindly allow me to suggest to the engineers of the Sam-sui-poo keroseen tanks, or to the responsible authorities, that if the tanks were constructed below ground, so that the top of each tank should be at least a yard under the surface, they would be absolutely safe, and the whole lot might burn without spreading.

Yours faithfully,

O. M. A.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1893.

The tanks are now, we believe, nearly finished, so that it is too late to alter. There is only one remedy, which will come soon enough; but when it does, we rely on the Cosmopolitan Dock people (Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.)

The House of Lords has adjourned to April 12th next.

MELBOURNE, March 29th. The police court proceedings in connection with the prosecution of the directors and officials of the Mercantile Bank were continued to-day. The whole sitting was again occupied with the cross-examination of William F. Duckett, one of the liquidators of the bank. Counsel for the defence failed altogether to move him from the position he had taken up—that money had been borrowed in order to inflate the balance for the half-yearly meetings, and that this money was not properly its own in the balance-sheet. He strongly expressed the opinion that balance-sheets generally would be all the better if more information was given in them for the benefit of shareholders and depositors. Mr. Duckett was still under cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

BRISBANE, March 29th. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, in reply to a deputation of the unemployed, said that if he could do anything to provide work for men in want of it, he would be only too glad to do so, but no Government could take upon itself the responsibility of finding work for the people of the colony. How to raise additional money for the purpose of carrying on works in the future was a problem that would tax the best abilities of the Government. The misfortunes which had come upon the colony would force the Government to spend money which would, be thought, give employment to most people. These necessary works would be pushed on as speedily as possible.

It is understood that a new political party is in rapid course of formation. A programme is being framed, and will be submitted to the constituencies as soon as possible after the issue of the writs for the forthcoming elections. It is more than probable that the new party will be known as the "Liberal and Democratic Party," and that the leaders will be Sir Charles Lilley, Mr. John Donaldson, Mr. Charles Powers, and Mr. W. H. Groom, while many prominent men have promised the movement support.

The labour big *Paris* left Brisbane this morning for the New Hebrides with 130 return islanders. On account of the probability of the missionaries and others on the islands being short of provisions consequent upon the late disastrous hurricane, the agent for the *Paris* has sent extra supplies of biscuits, bread, flour, rice, and meat.

ADELAIDE, March 29th. Mr. P. A. Howells received a cablegram from London this morning advising him that Madame Antoinette Sterling, the celebrated English contralto, and ballad singer, would leave by the R.M.S. *Austral*, arriving in Adelaide about 19th May.

LONDON, March 29th. Jabez Spencer Balfour, ex-M.P. for Burley, and promoter of the financial companies which recently succumbed with a gross loss of seven million sterling, has been invited to the city of Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay, in South America. He had at least £15,000 in bank notes in his possession when he absconded.

March 30th. Miss Shaw, a special correspondent of the *Times*, has a letter in that journal dealing with the security of the public debt of Victoria, which she says is as safe as Consols. The money represented by the debt has been most wisely expended in works of a reproductive nature. Referring to the present state of depression, she expresses the opinion that the chief remedy will be found in increasing the production from the soil and in the development of increased exports, and she believes that Melbourne, as the capital of the colony, will share in the recovery.

President Cleveland has announced that a special session of the United States Congress will be held in September and October, for the purpose of discussing the tariff.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, in referring to the attack made in Paris upon the reporter of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says that it views with regret and apprehension the efforts of French statesmen to obtain the applause of the mob by unjust and hostile acts against Germans.

April 1st.

The Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, has given birth to a daughter.

The employees of the Carnegie Company, Pennsylvania, are organizing another strike.

Serious disturbances have occurred in connection with the shipping strike at Hull. The unionists refused to unload a steamer employing non-unionists, and the dispute ended in the latter being attacked. Messrs. Wilson Bros. were mobbed, and are now under the protection of the police. A detachment of the Scots Guards and First Dragoons have been sent down from London to preserve order, a serious outbreak being feared. All the seamen, firemen, and watermen in Hull have joined the strikers, and attempts are being made by the unionists to extend the movement to Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.

Later.

All business at Hull is entirely suspended, and there is a universal feeling of excitement and anxiety. Further serious rioting has taken place, and the aspect of affairs is so threatening that the strength of the military detachment has been considerably augmented. Gunboats have also been ordered to the locality to protect the shipping.

It is feared that a general strike of dock labourers throughout Great Britain is imminent. The various labour unions are appealing for funds.

PEKIN (W. A.), April 1st.

Further outbreaks of smallpox have occurred, and it is feared the disgusting disease has obtained too firm a foothold to be readily stamped out. Four distinct cases are now under surveillance. The Government is erecting a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, and it is expected the building will be completed within ten days. In the meantime an encampment has been formed at a safe and convenient distance from the Waterworks Reservoir.

SYDNEY 1st April.

In reply to a monster petition, signed by women, praying for the release of the late Broken Hill strike leaders, the Minister of Justice has recommended a reduction of the several sentences. In accordance with this Heribote will actually serve only six months. Hewitt and Polkinghorne twelve months, Sleath and Ferguson sixteen months. The Acting-Governor approves the proposal.

April 1st.

Alfred Pollen has been sentenced in Sydney to ten years' imprisonment for the manslaughter of a Chinaman.

PERTH (W. A.), April 1st.

Five known cases of small-pox exist in Perth, and many others are suspected. Intense excitement prevails in consequence.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT; THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

A very sad and fatal accident happened at Shanghai on 22nd inst. in the river of the French Concession just after 6 o'clock, resulting in the drowning of Captain Baxendale of the steamship *Kwailin*, Master Mitchell, the elder son Mr. T. Mitchell, Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, and a Chinese sailor. It appears, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that Captain Baxendale went down to the Point with young Mitchell and some others, earlier in the afternoon. He reached his destination safely, and

met Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell there. He then said he would not take the children back with him, but young Mitchell persuaded him to let him go with him and all went well till the boat was abreast of the Norddeutsche Lloyd buoy opposite his ship, when Captain Baxendale attempted to gybe. In doing so, the boat shipped water and being heavily ballasted she sank bodily. Mitchell went down in her, as did also one of the sailors; the other clung to the buoy, and Captain Baxendale, who was a good swimmer, was seen in the water, but he appears to have dived to find Mitchell and did not come up again. It is supposed that he got entangled in the boat's gear. The accident was witnessed from the *Kwailin* and a boat was lowered and proceeded to the rescue, but was only able to save the remaining Chinaman and the Captain's dog. Search was made for the bodies but it was not until late at night that they were found.

The boat in which the fatality happened is the *Ellen*, a pretty 116'-one-deck yacht, smaller than the *Mascotte* and the 23-raters. Captain Baxendale carried it about with him in his ship.

The accident threw quite a gloom over the community, both Captain Baxendale and young Mitchell being favorites with all who knew them. The former, before he joined the China Navigation Company, was in the P. and O. Co.'s service, and Mitchell, a recent arrival at Shanghai, was a bugler in the Volunteer Corps.

Captain Baxendale leaves a widow and family of dependents who are now in Australia.

An inquest was held on the bodies on the 24th, but owing to the fact that no interpreter was present it had to be adjourned until the following day.

"CRANK" MASON'S VICTIMS.

The two Hsu brothers, one of whom was Mason's servant, arrived at Nanking on the 14th instant, and have since been put on trial. The following is the reason given by the *Shenbao* why the unfortunate "boy" and his brother were wanted at the capital. The authorities recently captured a certain *Kolas* Hsu member whom the officials intended to punish by decapitation on the spot, but during his examination he gave the names of a large number of his confederates and on this account his death was postponed.

The course of trial some time ago, the prisoner was asked by his judges whether he knew the great leader K'ang, who had lately been captured. The prisoner replied that this man K'ang was noted for his prowess in Hunan, and a great number of members considered him their leader. He said that K'ang was also concerned in importing arms in 1891. Further, he said that he only knew very little of the case for the reason that he had never met K'ang. He then asked the officials to cause the important criminals in the arms-smuggling case to appear in court, and affirmed they knew all about the matter. This explains why the inmates of the Shanghai prison were conveyed to Nanking. On the afternoon of the 15th inst. the two prisoners were taken before the tribunal examining the case.

On proceeding with the trial, the documents containing the evidence the accused had given were first read aloud to them. They were then warned to give true answers to the questions addressed them on pain of punishment. This was done, the Court addressing the accused these questions to which the Court considered they "must know." Whether or not they had met this leader K'ang, while they were at Mason's house? How many times had K'ang altogether visited Mason? How much money did K'ang give Mason for the purchase of arms? To these they replied that when K'ang visited Mason's house, their master and the caller also remained outside and their conversation was carried on in a secret language, each whispering into the other's ear. No one was allowed to see them at such meetings. Therefore they said they did not know the leader K'ang, but they went on to state that they had heard some people say that K'ang once gave them 7,000 to two payments, one of Ts. 7,000 and another of Ts. 3,000. The accused also declared that as their master had never said anything to them they therefore did not know much about the matter, but once by stealthily reading a list made by Mason they noticed a large number of names, which they do not now remember. The only ones that could be recalled they said, were the first few at the head of the list, the first being Li Hung, the second K'ang, the third a certain man named Tsing, and so on. What these people were doing and where they lived, etc., the prisoner's asserted they had no knowledge. At this stage the Court adjourned, and the prisoners were taken back to their cells.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th April, 1893.

Business is very slack this year. There have not been nearly so many steamers as far as there were up to this time last year.

At the opening of the season of 1892 there were some 40,000 packages of cargo for shipment on market; this year there were only some 10,000. This is owing to the failure of the bean crop. The year 1893 promises to be one of the worst experienced for many years.

"The glory has departed out of Israel." The Father of the settlement, the venerated Mr. Bush, has gone, and has left his "children" disconsolate. No longer will his venerable figure be seen wading his way along the bank; no more will his silvery locks, white with the snows of some 50 Newchwang winters, be blown by the gentle Mongolian sephyr. By the waters of the Liao we sat down and wept. At least the little ones did, and some of the big ones too, upon the departure of their best friend, Miss Bush, who left on the morning of the 13th for London via Pekin and Chicago. It will be long before another will occupy the same place in the hearts of the little ones, and some of the big ones too, we think!

Newchwang gave them a right royal send off. Friends and acquaintances went down to wish them "God speed," and some tons of crackers were exploded along the bank.

TSINGKIANG-U.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

April 14th.

However much some of us may find to object to in the ideas and method of work of the Chinese Government of the present day, yet one, I think, can help admiring some of China's works of the past.

I have just returned from a short trip to a part of the country which was entirely new to me and which, as far as I could learn, had never been visited by a foreigner—though I always make that statement with hesitation.

In the course of my trip I travelled for some miles along the shore of the Hong Hsueh lake. I had not seen so large a body of water for some years and it was worth a several days' trip just to get the delicious whiff of fresh air which came across the lake.

Not the point of especial interest to me was the enormous embankment which was built hundreds of years ago by the mythical (P) Li Fei-wei all around the northern and eastern shore of the lake. The embankment, earth-made, is from 30 to 40 feet wide and about the

same height. The side facing the lake is solid masonry to the height of 12 to 20 feet, constructed of great blocks of carefully hewn stone such as we see in the bridges in the south built into the embankment, about 4 feet in width. Every few feet along the surface we found engraved in the stone beautifully cut figures, sometimes of flowers, sometimes of different-shaped vessels and again of most remarkable-looking animals; and occasionally the carved figure of a lion.

I was much impressed by it. If it had only been a matter of a few miles it would have been remarkable, but to be told that it was the same for hundreds of miles is to me a wonderful exhibition of patience, pluck and expenditure of energy. The builder himself seemed to have been impressed with the expense and labor involved in the undertaking for I frequently saw engraved in the stones the four characters signifying "Gold embankment, eternal, solid." By the way, the lake has receded some miles from its northern embankment and inside the embankment we found the "well cultivated" and many villages and market towns. In fact, tradition says that the lake once covered most of the country south of Tsing-kiang and to the west of the Grand Canal, and even now nine miles to the east of us is a thriving town, Hsien-chien, the "tip of the lake," which is supposed to have been in former times the northern limit of the lake, whereas now it is twenty miles off to the S. W.

Another point of interest to me was to see at some little distance from the shore a steam dredging machine. The object of the machine I could not find out—whether to clean the bottom of the lake or to dredge for clams, of which latter I saw large quantities, I do not know.

Just before reaching home we were caught in a great storm which appeared away off in the south and overtook us in five minutes time and for ten minutes enveloped us in a "twilight darkness."—N. C. Daily News.

"WHAT NEWS HAVE YOU?"

AN INCIDENT IN MID-OCEAN JUST AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Early one morning the mate was startled by the cry from aloft, "Black smoke ahead, sir! A big steamer standing to the southward."

The captain was called, and in a trice bounded on deck, where, applying the glass to his eye, he took a long look at the stranger who had pushed so suddenly out of the early mist, hanging low upon the horizon.

Whatever her character, we had but little chance of escape if she had fired guns. Many a glance of apprehension was directed toward the sombre hull and pair of sloping smokestacks with the twisting smoke trailing far astern.

"Show him our colors, sir! Bend on the ensign; we may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. If that fellow is a rebel the sooner we know it the better!" exclaimed the captain.

It was close upon six bells (7 o'clock) when the steamer revealed her nationality.

We fully yelled as the blood-red cross of St. George danced up aloft from the steamer's signal halyards. She was evidently a tro-pship bound for the Cape, a trifle out of her course, but we did not stop to consider that.

She was too far distant to speak, but in obedience to a gesture from the captain the mate emptied a bag of gaily colored signals on deck, and the boys were called ast to man the balafrons and lend a hand to bend on the signal flag. Upward fluttered the parti-colored bits of bunting, glasses were leveled and breathless expectation marked the sunburnt features of the clipper's crew; for the inquiry flying from our mate they replied that when K'ang visited Mason's house, their master and the caller also remained outside and their conversation was carried on in a secret language, each whispering into the other's ear. No one was allowed to see them at such meetings. Therefore they said they did not know the leader K'ang, but they went on to state that they had heard some people say that K'ang once gave them 7,000 to two payments, one of Ts. 7,000 and another of Ts. 3,000. The accused also declared that as their master had never said anything to them they therefore did not know much about the matter, but once by stealthily reading a list made by Mason they noticed a large number of names, which they do not now remember. The only ones that could be recalled they said, were the first few at the head of the list, the first being Li Hung, the second K'ang, the third a certain man named Tsing, and so on. What these people were doing and where they lived, etc., the prisoner's asserted they had no knowledge. At this stage the Court adjourned, and the prisoners were taken back to their cells.

Glances were directed upon that bright patch amidships, upon which dark lines could be discerned with the naked eye. The glasses showed these were letters.

"I have it!" shouted the captain, leaping excitedly into the rigging. "Spread the news fore and aft! It says, 'The American conflict is over! Davis a fugitive—and what's that? Heavens, no—yes—'Lincoln is killed!'

"Look at that!" suddenly exclaimed the mate, pointing. "What is he going to do?"

"He's coming about!" shouted the captain, his bronzed features fairly paling. "Can it be possible he has played us a trick, and is the Alabama? Stand by, all hands, for—"

A deep blast of the steam whistle rumbled over the fishing water, followed by a number of quick toots, as the steamer ranged to leeward; then an expanse of white canvas was lowered over the side.

Glasses were directed upon that bright patch amidships, upon which dark lines could be discerned with the naked eye. The glasses showed these were letters.

"I have it!" shouted the captain, leaping excitedly into the rigging. "Spread the news fore and aft! It says, 'The American conflict is over! Davis a fugitive—and what's that? Heavens, no—yes—'Lincoln is killed!'

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1893.

have been suffering over four years with noises in my head, caused by a freight a few days after confinement. During the whole of this time the least excitement would make me very nervous, and it was with great difficulty that I could do my household work, and have scarcely ever had a proper night's rest, being continually disturbed with terrible dreams. I tried many remedies and was also under medical treatment, but nothing did any good until a friend recommended Clements Toule. I took a large bottle and have much pleasure in testifying to the good it has done me; the noises in my head are removed and I can rest at night now, and am fully convinced that Clements Toule does all that is claimed for it, and I recommend it to all I come in contact with, suffering as I have done." Clements Toule is sold everywhere. Offices and Laboratories, 212 Beaufort-street, Melbourne and at Sydney.

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pur: Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphite. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1893,

To be Let.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ROOMS TO LET.

FROM and after 1st April, 1893, to monthly tenants only, ROOMS in the old portion of the HOTEL, facing Queen's Road and part of Pedder Street.

Terms for a ROOM and BOARD \$70 to \$75 per month. Application to be made to the MANAGER or to the Undersigned.

By Order,

R. LYALL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [373]

TO LET.

A DETACHED 8 Roomed HOUSE on Robinson Road with Garden.

A. B.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1893. [430]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the KOWLOON CLUB, Kowloon, with TWO BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance. Apply to

DORABJEE NOWROJEE,

Victoria Hotel,

Hongkong, 18th April, 1893. [479]

TO LET.

THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO. Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1st & 2nd FLOOR of No. 2, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

No. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large

Furnished House at Magazine Gap.

No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NEW HOUSES in RYPON TERRACE—Bonham Road, near Breezy Point.

NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Staunton Street.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings. GODOWN, No. 14, Blue Buildings. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.

GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.

NORMAN COTTAGE in Albany Road.

"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [316]

For Sale.

LANSON'S CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE ET FILS AS SUPPLIED TO THE "GUARDS."

THIS CHAMPAGNE was selected for the CALEDONIAN BALL in Shanghai.

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [463]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES, from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivine) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated: Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT, SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACDONRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD, Commission Merchants, No. 30, Water Street, Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [56]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA," AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length 75 feet. Beam 17 feet. Depth of hold 7 feet. Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montiara has been increased to about 72 tons dead weight.)

The Montiara was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For particulars as to price, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [30]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the Chop-Cheung were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & CO., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20" and 35" dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 61" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 31" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Alt Pump 24" dia. by 15" stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 15" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multibulb type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10' 3" by 9' 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. High. Tubes, 164 in number, by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engine and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [31]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS.

RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

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**CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.**

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river; in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

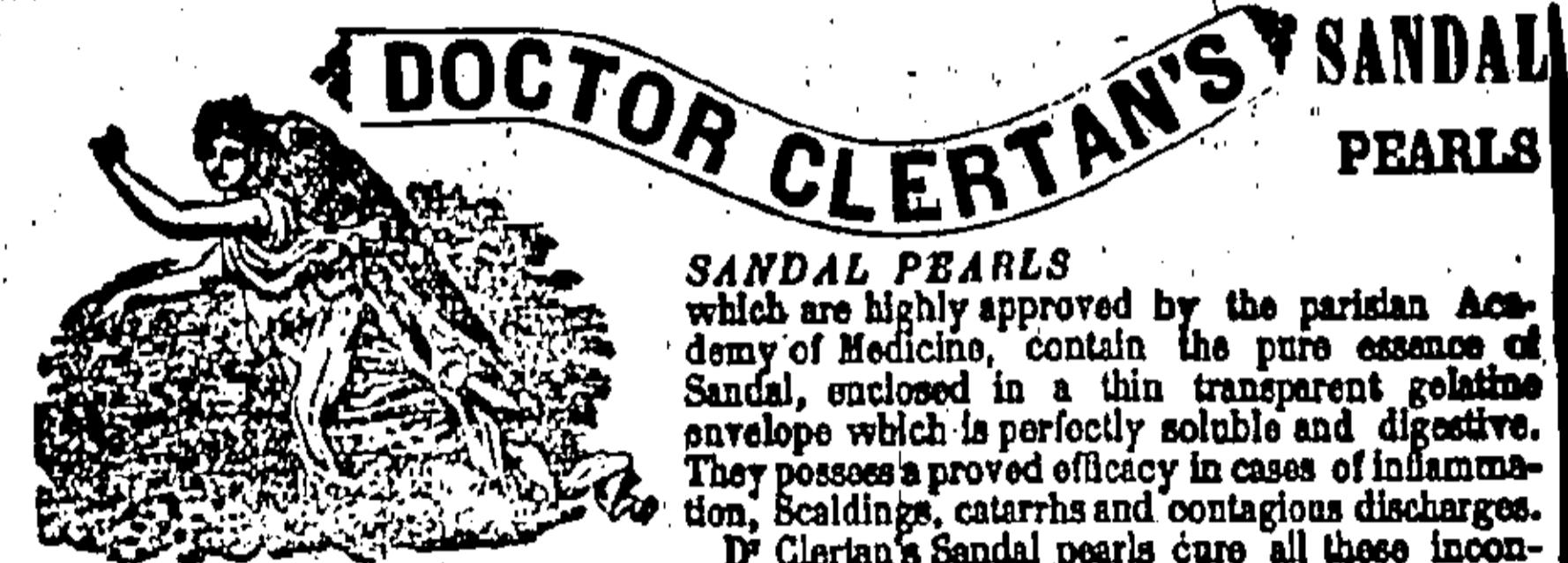
The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

666



SANDAL PEARLS
which are highly approved by the parision Academy of Medicine contain the pure essence of Sandal, enclosed in a thin transparent gelatine envelope which is perfectly soluble and digestive. They possess a proved efficacy in cases of inflammation, Scaldings, catarrhs and contagious discharges. Dr. Clertan's Sandal pearls cure all these inconveniences whether recent or chronic, in two or three days, without leaving any ill effect. They have no odour, nor do they in any way affect the digestive organs, which so frequently occur with all similar preparations.

Every bottle, is genuine, bears Dr. CLERTAN'S signature. See that the label on each bottle bears the address, 12, rue Jacob, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

Agents in Hongkong.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LTD.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING.

ORIZA-ESS.

Sweet and Concentrated Perfumes

ASSORTED IN ALL SCENTS

L. LEGBAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation **ORIZA-OIL**
11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

Hotels.

Hotels

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view above sea-level; having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now open and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day \$4.00

One person, per week 25.00

One person, one month 370 to 380.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week 45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month 120.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [235]

THE STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE HOTEL OF THE EAST FOR WEST-ENDERS.

BEST LIQUORS procurable in the Market, good ACCOMMODATION and CIVILITY. Come and see how we have transformed the old "STAG."

WILLIAM WATERS,

Proprietor,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [152]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,

A M O Y.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commands an admirable view facing the South. Its accommodation is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with an excellent Canteen, and Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Shove and Sea Water Baths.

Large and well supplied Dining Room, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,

Proprietress.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,

Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28]

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KORE,

via NISHIMOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR,

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS,

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and

WATERS are highly recommended by

the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism,

Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For terms and particulars, apply to

Mrs. A. HUGHES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [159]

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Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893.  1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG